WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHAT'S THE MAT-What's the Matter? What's the Matter's tree being been easied be quotien in Licenters eta's famous of the property of the prop

MESSES CROOK & DUFF'S DINING SALOON .-The Dining Sales of Meser. Cook & Dury in The Times Buildings, has the not rock in as two entrances on Bolldings, has the state of train. A state of the particular of th con and an old government of the contoctors and an old government of the contoctors of the contoctors of the contoctors of the contoctor of th THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.

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A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFRESENTA-

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ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. C. P. Banston, omitted his communication.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion count in authenticated by the name and address of the writer—and necessarily for publication, but as currently for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Squimer letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace GERRETY & Co.

The steamer Moses Taylor arrived sesterday from Aspinwall, with the California mails of Nov. 20, and \$1,631,511 in gold. The news has no items of special interest. The great Limentour case has been decided against the claiment, and | disgraceful. full details of the trial will be found in the letter of our correspondent.

The steamship Person brings unusually interesting advices from Europe. There is no news of able fillbuster vessel, the Susan, in spite of all the the missing steamer Indian Empire. Lord Napier is to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Count Montalembert, of whose trial a full account may be found on another page, was sentenced to six mouths' imprisonment and to pay a fice of 3,000 france, and Dountel, his editor, to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs. One of the young English Princes is to visit the Canadae. The steamship Great Eastern is soon to be made ready for sea. Her first trip will probably be to Portland next Summer. It was reported at Paris that an Auglo-French fleet would leave on the 19th of December for the Gulf of Mexico, well provided against to establish, along with the case of the Washingfillibusters. Sr. Res d'Olano has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Gen. Contha will, however, remain until the difficulties with Mexico are arranged. Prince Napoleon was about to resign the Administration of the Colonies that he might devote himself to the Government of Algeria. The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent. The Prussian elections had resulted in the triumph of the Constitutional party. There was a short ecop of tea in China this year. All foreigners employed in the Kingdom of Naples are to be naturalized. Cotton was dull, with a declining tendency. Consols opened on the 27th ult, at 981.

It is pretty evident, from the occurrences in relation to the steamer Washington (sent to San Juan del Norte by certain parties claiming to represent the old Interoceanic Canal Company, and whose adventures will be found described in auother column), that the blusterings of Mr. Bu chanan and Mr. Cass about the exclusive right of this country to control the Ischmus route from ocean to ocean, and to exclude Nicaragun from sceking aid from anybody but us, is to be brought to the test of hard and actual fact. Mr. Cass has hved all his life on wordy bluster. He is now likely to have an opportunity, if he can get anybody to back him, to stand up to the rack. We are strongly inclined to suspect, however, that we shall have only the old story over again. Mr. Cass, when a young man, indignantly broke his sword across his knee, and having thus wisely disabled himself from doing mischief, proceeded to yield himself a prisecer on parole, and came home to curry favor with an imbecile Administration, by backbiting Gen. Hull and proclaiming him a coward. So again, in the Ocegon time, after most ferocicus proclamations of his determinat on to have the who e of Oregon or none, even if it must be taken by force-after shouting "Fifty-fone firty" till he was hoarse, and everybody else tired and disgusted, Mr. Cass subsided very quietly upon forty-nine and a little less. Are we or are we not to have a similar sort of a backing down upon the Nicaragua question?

It is quite evident that the British Government, seeing how utterly incapable or entirely indisposed our Government is to enforce its own laws against fillibuster expeditions, is prepared to lend, if not | dangerous roadstead in the rocky, barren and outto us, at least to Nicaragua, a helping hand. The British Government may naturally enough suppose better harbor of Habodadi on the Straits of that upon the snubbing which Commodore Pauld- Sungar, but far removed from the center of Japan-\$50 .- SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA- ing got for the vigorous style in which he cut short | ese trade and population, should be open "for the American naval officer will be much disposed to incur a similar censure. Under these circumstances, the British vessels on that coast appear to consider the arrest of American fillibusters, after their arrival within the territories of Nicaraguafrom which moment the American Government disavows any power to act-as devolving upon them. It is not unlikely indeed that the British have entered into special stipulations with Nica-

ragua and Costa Rica to that effect. It speears that the steamer Washington, on arriving at San Juan del Norte, was strongly suspected by the Nicaraguan Government and the British cruisers to be a fillibuster in disguise, and that her owners or charterers, under prefense of transporting passengers across the Isthmus, were engaged in William Walker's new schemes for the conquest of Nicaragua. We are not in the least surprised at these suspicious; indeed we are by no means sure that they were not very well founded. The getters up of this new transit operation are persons in whom the Government of Nicaragua may well feel the most total distrust, and whom they would be fully justified in resolving never to allow to have anything to do with any future traneit route through their territories. Nothing is more certain than that these same persons had been fellow conspirators with William Walker against the lives, property and freedom of the people of Nicaragua, and nothing is more certain than that the men and supplies furnished to Walker by these confederates of his gave him his first steady grasp upon power-in fact, so far strengthened him as to enable him to seize upon the river and lake boats, and other property of the Transit Company, and to convert the whole corcern into a more appendage and support of his usurped power. The suspicion is natural enough that these men, having once contederated with Walker to commit one robbery, should now join with him to commit another, notwithstanding their having themselves been robbed by him in the mean time-a little accident which, as between thieves, is not unusual.

No doubt many of the passengers on board the Washington were bona fide emigrants, but then it is well known that during Walker's former occupatien, recruits for his army and an American population for his dominions used to be largely supplied by entrapping people under the bait of emigration, or a passage to California. The two hundred passengers who finally went on to California may fairly be set down as entirely innocent of any fillibuster intentions. But what are we
to think of the hundred men or more brought back
to New-York, and who, we are told, instead of complaining, take their return very philosophically!
And what are we to think of the Hernmann's not
And what are we to think of the Hernmann's not
touching at San Juan del Sur? Was it anything

obstacles put in their way and of the worthlessness
of the Gulf mey depend in a great
"measure the peace of the world.

The contract for patting in new boilers to the steamer
San Jacinto has been accorded to the Pulton Iron
Werk, New-York.

In tre waters of the Gulf mey depend in a great
"measure the peace of the world."

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that the peace of the world.

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The contract has been received by our Government
that the peace of the world.

The contract has peace of the world. California may fairly be set down as entirely inno-

more then a trick, like some of those practiced | between Holland and Japan, by which freedom of during Walker's occupancy of Nicaragua, to compel the emigrants by the Washington-even those really cestined for California-to remain in Nicaragus, and to become parties to the new fillibrater | Japan, and of trading freely direct with the Japanenterprize on foot at Mobile! The expectation escencebane in all the ports open to foreigners, was, it may be supposed, to have got these poor people farry off the hands of the Company, and family on their way neross the isthmus, before they were twee that no steamer would to be for them obtain through the Dutch a number of small on the other side. Suspicions like these in ordinary cases might seem rather harsh, but the conduct of all the parties hitberto connected with the tran , for the construction and repair of engages. sit route across Nicaragua has been such that they have no character left to set up as a shield against suspicions no matter how damaging and of the treaty; but it was not till August, 18:6, that

But, whatever may have been the case with the Washington, whether fillibrater or not-a point as to which we shall await further developments before pronouncing a decided opinion-an ucquestionvigilence or pretended vigilence of the Government has sailed from Mobile, the Covernment vessel which ought to have intercepted her baving managed, just at the critical moment, to run aground on a mud-bank. There cannot be the least doubt. should the Susan contrive to evade our vessels on the coast, as most likely she will, that upon her arrival within the waters of Nicaragua she will be summarily dealt with by the British vessels there. This will not only bring to a test Mr. Cass's claim to an exclusive protectorate over Nicaragua-of which, by the way, the subbing of Com. Paulding was rather a singular exercise-but it is likely also ten, the true limits of the right of visit about which so much has been lately written and said. hose limits, we apprehend, will be found to be these; the British renounce the right of visiting vessels of other nations merely as an act of curios ity or precaution-as in the case of some of the late visits about which such a clamor was made in the West Indian waters-but they still retain the right of visiting all vessels for the purpose of verrifying their nationality, as to which a reasonable suspicion exists of their assumption of a false char-

Many persons under the first impulse of disappointment were strongly induced to pronounce Com. Perry's treaty with Japan a failure and a delusion But the events of four years have abundartly established the wisdom of Com Perry, while he absolutely insisted upon a treaty of some sort, in declining to press the reluctant Japanese too hard, and in being content with entering a wedge, leaving it for time and events to drive that wedge to the head. And to the head it has been driven, and we are happy to say by the judicious management and practical good sense of an American citizen, with nothing to back him beyond appeals to the intelligence of the Japanese, reënforced by their recollection of Com. Perry's visit, and the impression thus made upon them of American determina-

The first arrival of Commodore Perry pear Yeddo-for everybody will double the d. in spite of the Japanese, whose alphabet is syllabic, each syllable ending in a vowel, and who themselves write Jedo-was on the 8th of July, 1853. The President's letter to the Emperor was formally delivered on the 14th. To give the Japanese Court time to deliberate on an answer, and to save himself the perplexity of protracted delays, Commodore Perry then left the Bay (to the infinite satisfaction of the Japanese), but proposing to return in the Spring for an answer. He did return on the 12th of February, 1854. On the 8th of March be met the Japanese Commissioners, and the treaty was signed on the 31st. The Powhatan arrived at Simoda and completed the exchange of ratification February 21, 1855.

This treaty, it will be recollected, merely provided that the port of Smoda, an inconvenient and of the way province of Idea, and the much reception of American ships where they can be enpplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities require, as far as the Japanese have "them;" a tariff of prices to be agreed upon and payment to be made in gold and silver coin. It was also agreed that ships of the United States resorting to these two ports might be permitted to exchange "gold and silver coin and " articles of goods for other articles of goods," but this exchange was to be subject to such regulations as the Japanese Government might establish; and it was expressly agreed that the exchange should take place only through the agency of Japanese Government officers. American visitors were limited to a circuit of sixteen unles round Stmoda and about twelve round Hakodadi. Under this treaty the Japanese Government contended, and truly, that no American had any right to settle permanently in either of the ports for the purpos of supplying vessels with goods not Japanese productions, or for any other purpose, nor to make anything more than transient visits, coming and going with a ship. They also contrived to put a severe restraint upon trade, or even the purchase of supplies, by insisting that our coin instead of possessing a value compared with thetes, corresponding to its weight, should be considered only as bullion-the effect of which was, order the peculiar system of Japanese currency, to make our stiver dollars correspond to Japanese coins of only a third of their weight, while the value of our gold coins was diminished half as much more.

Little, however, as the Japanese conceded to us. the British Admiral, Sterling, who visited Nangasaki with three steamers and a frigate in September, 1854, subsequent to our treaty, was content with even less. By the short treaty which he forme !. the ports of Nangasaki and Hakodadi were to be open to the British "for the purpose of effecting repairs and obtaining fresh water, provisions and "other supplies of any sort they may absolutely "want." There was indeed a clause giving the British the privileges of the most favored nationexcept the Dutch and Chinese under which they might claim to share the privileges of our treaty. which we, by virtue of a similar clause in our treaty. obtained by this British treaty admission to Nangasaki.

Several American voyages were undertaken to Japan, but the adventurers returned for the most part disgusted and diseatisfied, complaining of the obstacles put in their way and of the worthlessness

religion was corrected to the Dutch, and freedom from the ceremon, of translerg on the cross; also, the right of bruging their wives and children to and of communicating fre-is with all foreign suips entering the port of Nagasakt. The Japanese Covernment took measures, at the same time, to stempers-some of which are now successfully assignted by Japanese crows-and instructors, also,

Our treaty gave as the power to send a Consul

to Japan, within eighteen months from the signing

the San Jacinto arrived at Same Is, bringing out Mr. Lewisend Harris in that espacity -as it proved, a most fortunate selection. The Japanese were very unwilling to receive him or to allow him to remain: but, finding there was no escape they assigned him a temple for his residence, and there he raised the American flag. In accordance with the treaty, the Japanese had constructed a good stone landingplace at Simoea, and and collect d near the landing everal bundred turn of coal. They had also set spart a plat of ground as an American cemetery, and had constructed a la ge bazaar for the sale to American visitors of Japanese wares. Mr. Harris remained at Simoda for fourteen months without receiving any letters or information from the United States, though the port was now and then isited by national and trading vessels. He did not, however, spend his time in idleness. He applied himself in the first place to get a change in the unequal regulation as to the currency, and succeeded in March, 1857, in signing a convention by which American and Japanese coin were put upon an equal 'ooting, gold against gold, silver against eliver, and copper against copper, with an allowance to the Japanese of six per cent for re-colunge. Tre effect of this was, among other things, to reduce the cost of coal from twentyeight dollars the tun, which Commodore Percy had paid, to the moderate rate of six dollars at Simoda, and three dollars and a half at Nagasaki, while rice of the best quality was to be purchased for a little over a cent a pound. The same convention secured to Americans the right of residence in Simods and Hakodad, and the trial of American citizens committing offenses in Jacan by their Corsul, and their punishment according to American law. But Mr. Harris did not stop here. He determined to obtain a revision of the entire treaty, and to visit Yeddo for that purpose, where only, as he believed, could a negotiation to carried on to advantage. He proceeded thitner at the end of November, 1857, and, after great labor bestowed in enlightening the Japanese on matters of trade and political economy, he succeeded the following March in inducing the Emperor to sign a new treaty, by which, after July 4. 1857, the Americans are to have the privilege of an Embassader resident at Yedde; to be free from the six per cent tax on American coin; to have full religious freedom, and the privilege of building churches; and ere to have, instead of the out-ofthe way and insign ficant port of Simods, originally selected by the Japanese for that very reason, the port of Kausgawa, a suburb of Yedde, Hiogo, the port of the great City of Ozaka, near the central part of Japan, is also to be opened.

Two or three weeks after the signing of this treaty Mr. Reed, our Commissioner to China, visited the Bay of Yeddo, followed closely by Lora Eigin with a fleet of six vessels. At Simoda Mr. Harris went on board this fleet, which proceeded to the Bay of Yeddo, where, on the 16th of August. Lord Eigen signed a treaty containing the same provisions as ours, with the addition of a limitation of export duties to five per cent-exclusive of a short list of probibited articles, with two scales of import duties, one of five per cent, including cotton and woolen goods, the other of twenty per cent, no turnage for other duties to be charged. Similar privileges, it is understood, are granted to the Dutch, French and Russians. Thus, Japan may new be truly said to be reopened to foreign commerce-a thing accomplished without violence or intimidation within a little more than four years from the signing of Commodore Percy's treaty.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. Y. TRIBUSE.] From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1858. The dispatch approuncing that the yacht Wanlever, commanded by Capt, Corrie, had landed a cargo of slaves from Africa in Savar oah River, has caused great sensation here, where Mr. Corrie is well known. If the statement be true, it will bring the Administration at once to an issue with the party in the South which advocates the repening of the slave-trade.

The majority of the Finance Committee of the Sevate, of which Mr. Hunter is Chairman, is said to be opposed to an increase of the Tariff. The House Committee of Ways and Means is also said to be opposed to any modification.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones's confirmation as Minister

o Vienna is reported to be somewhat doubtful. Nothing is known here relative to Lord Napter's ecall. The Demogratic leaders express regret at the news of his recall, as his sympathies and associations have been notoriously with them on the Pro-Slavery side.

The Committees will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. The Republicans will not engage in any contest about Douglas.

Douglas is expected here about the 20th inst.

The tecent escape of filiphysters from Mobile excita-intense intenst in official quarters, as it is considered intense interest in cilical quarters, as it is considered that if they shall be arrested by the British and other fersign forces the volunteer feeting of this country would be aroused to the highest degree of excitement, and issue as referencements would rush to their rescue. Hence, a crisis in the foreign relations of our Government would be precipitated, and a most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our Government and those of Great Britain, Transe and Spain.

France, and Spain.

The question would arise whether European Governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulan of affairs treen the American continent, to the revention of waich our Government is committed. The Union of this morning, referring to this subject, vs: "It is to be hoped that our own naval vessels The Union of this morning, referring to this singled, says: "It is to be hoped that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitive Susan, bringing her back to our ports and preserving this discussive question still larger as a purely domestic ore in our policy. Upon the vigilance of our officers in the waters of the Gulf may depend in a great research the peace of the water.

nediate expaision of our missionaries. The subject rept, and the necessary steps taken in the matter. The Spacial Munister a to discission and knowledge of the matter and is moderated to have addressed his flower ment upon the arbitist. It is thought endous difficulties may arise from it, as the Island does not

belong to Spain.
The Prespect has been engaged to-day with the Secretary of the Navy arranges, the squadron in-tended for the Gulf, and making out the programme which the commandors are to below in the delicate

are important daty which will be assigned tham.

The President has been expected else, it is understood, who dodge Black and Mr. Helt, Commissioner of Patents, and the Sceretary of the Navy, examining the cases of retired casal officers, with a view of com-

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will imme-The House Committee on Naval Affairs will immediately take up the recommends boss of the Secretary of the Navy for bribling ten tow deeperdown, and endeavor to get the bill passed early is the session.

Light Mygait, J. D. Tode, Remond, Anlea and M. Patterson Jones, and Surge. O'Connet Barelay, have been ordered to the sloop-of-ser St. Leasure Lucifical information, believed to the matter of the service of the Mylor Every of again non of the Six Cavalry had been unreceed by Leans white on the way to Fert Arbuckle from Cottons are Springs.

The contract of blankets are my costs for the In-

the way to Fort Arbuckle from Cotton and Springs.

The contract of blankets are my goods for the Preisin Department has, after a way on the every, been awareed to Messrs. S. B. Crittenden & C. r. of Nessyork. The contractery was between them and Mossrs. Crotin, Huisthal & Sears, the the contractors. It was sought to rele out the former, on the ground that the bid of Messrs. Crittenden and Co. sa amoignous and conditional, in amount as after its specification of prices of each article there were appeared the words in deduct three and a bad per earl, trade discount. It is said the amount paid for plankets and dry goods

is said the amount paid fo

blankets and dry goods

It is said the amount paid for blackets and dry goods furnished last year was \$-00,000.

The Superine adeat of Printing has awarded the contracts for supplying paper of the first, fifth and sixth classes to Mesers. Megree, Brothers of Pailss-delphia; see nd class to Mesers, Meller, Huees & Co. of Colombus, Ohio, third and fourth classes to Mesers, Grant Warren & Co. of Buston; and seventh classes to G. W. Vanderhoover of New-York.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1858.

The recent intelligence from Niceragua has produced much excitement. While the bourday of this steamship Washington by British officers is discredited by gen ionen in high official position, others believe it, as a revival of the right of search, threatening the most serious consequences. ing the most serious consequences.

The President will send to the Senate this week for

coefficient on the appointment of several officers whose Mr. English will shortly introduce in the House a bile providing conditions for the future admission of States into the Union.

> XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11. The Senate is not in ression to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty thousand extra copies of the President's Message, and accompanying documents, and 16,000 extra copies of the leport of the Secretary of the Treasury, were ordered to be printed.

On mitten of Mr. SCALES (N. C.), a resolution was adopted, cathing on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the different payments from the Treasury from 1840 to 1858, under the heads of orditary, extraordinary and public debt.

The House resumed the consideration of the Wattreas imposchment case.

us impeachment case. Mr. STEWART (Md.) had not seen in the testimony any evidence of official misconduct to lead him to be-deve Judge Wattons guilty.

Mr. REAGAN (Texas) argued that there was suffi-

ent ground for an impeachment.

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.), with the greatest amount of deliber size, had come to the conclusion that the interests of the country require that there he no imposche Mr. STANTON (Oblo) briefly argued that there was

on SIAN ON Or high prediction there was not only an absence of official misconduct, but no importance or indicatetion. The whole proceeding against Judge Wattons had its origin in local prejunce and the makes M. DAVIS (Md.) opposed the impendament.

Judge Douglas coming to New-York

New Onlease, Dec. 12.
Sounday Douglas left bere this morning in the steamship Black Warder for New-York, en teute to Washington. He was escerted to the steamer by the Mayor and a large concourse of citizens. A salute of one bondred guns was fired, and there was great enthusiasm among the people.

California Overland Mail.

The overland mail, with Sta Francisco dates of the 15th ultime, has arrived here. The papers received centsin no news of interest additional to that already elegraphed from New-Oreans. Five through passengers came with the mail.

From Havana.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. II, 1808.
The schooter Alice Blandell has arrived here with Bayand addes of the 5th text.
Sugar was firm and molasses inactive.
Freights were many and alice to the state of the 5th text. heavy, and a large na

Exertinge on London had declined to 121 a 121 P

Excrange on London and declined to 12 a 124 by cent premium, and bulls on New-York at 60 days were 21 at 8 by cent premium.

The bark Rever, for New-York, came in collision with the bark Revert, for New-York, came in collision with the bark Howard, from New-Orleans, near Havann, and the ball and rigging of the former was injured so seriously that she was obliged to return.

One of her crew was hilled.

The captain, officers and crew of the American brig Fidelia, recently wrecked on the Bahnaras, reached Havana on the Sainst.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. II, 1838, New-Orleuns papers of Sunday last are received. They contain a letter from Monterey dated Nov. 15, shich enys:

the epsuing week 500 riflemen will leave "During the ensuing week 560 riflomen will leave for San Lois, and thus in a short time the number of men will amount to 3,000. Zacateens came huselt other constitutional order as soon as the 'Mocnos' left the cuty. The Governor of that State is in Guadalajara with 1,000 men, 6 pieces of artillery and about 4,000 'Pelados,' who emigrated from Zacateess as soon as Marquez entered that place. It is said the City of Mexico was again attacked on the 6th, by Blanco's and other force, and it is for this reason that Miramon has not been able to march upon San Luis, which is garrisoned by only 800 men."

Webster and the Fillibusters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1858.

The Mol le Register of Thursday contains a letter signed W. R. C. Webster, written in New-York in April, 1857, to parties in Nicaragua, it having been obtained in Nicaragua and forwarded to Mobile for publication. The letter relevant to the black making of sixteen rewapapers opposed to Walker, and says. "I am determined to push matters with the Cabinet "to prevent the saling of the fillinusters." The Register's heading is "Startling Developments."

Schooner Golden Gate Ashore.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858, The schooler Golden Gate, Capt. Weeks, from Bos-ten for New York, in attempting to put into Newport for a harbor, went ushore on Goat Island last night. See lies perfectly easy, and will probably come off. She reperts having, on the 10th, lost overboard W. Jerkins, aged 22 years.

Resignation of Hon. John Kelly. At usey, Sourcey, Jan. 11, 1858.

The resignation of the Hon. John Kelly, Member of Congress, was filed to-day at the office of the Secretary of State. It is to take effect Dec. 25.

The Coroner's Jury has returned a verifiet of willful

The Toronto Stabbing Case.

morder against Fleming, the telegrapher, who stabbed Mulligan on Monday last. Sentence of Criminals at Pitts-

PHTENCHON, Saturday, Dec. II, 1858.

Jacobi, convicted of the murder of his wife, was to-day sentenced to be hung. Kelly, one of the Wisemann hemicides, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years and sine months.

The Yacht Wanderer.

Savasnan, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

The Republican of this morning learns, on good authority, that the yacht Wanderer succeeded in evading the vigilance of the cruisers, and lanced a cargo of siaves in the neighborhood of Saint Andrew a Sound, near Brunswick, and that part of her eargo was and ecquently sent up Saltilla River on board of a steamer.

Commutation of a Sentence. Howlett, who we to be exceeded on the 17th for the murder of his wife, has had his sentence communed to imprisenment for life.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE CLOSED THE BRITISH AFTER FILLIBUSTERS

Return of Some of the Washington's Passengers. The steamship Washington, which went out to open

to secure a passage through Newsagers. The remainder of the passengers, will in number, went on he it. Parama route.

the Nicaragua route to California, arrived at this pon

on Saturday, with 93 of her passengers, baving failed

Purser Mersh of the Washington furnishes us with the following account of the voyage: The steamship Washington sailed from New York

Nov. 7 for Sac Juan del Norte, via Kug ton (Jan). and strived at Port Roys' on the evening of the 14th landed several passengers, and proceeded to see whe evening at 11 o'clock; arrived off the harbor of Su-Juan del Norte ear y on the morning of the i kin haring experienced a heavy gale from the south on the 15th and 16th. Was boarded outside the nach rey a bost from the United States steam-frigate Savanesh entered the harbor about room, as soon as a plot ould be obtained. The United States mentof var Savasnah and Jamestown, and the Rugish steam-frigates Leopard and Valoreus, Sir W am Core Onseley being on board the Valoreus, were la the burber, Col. Childs, the Company's agent, come on board and informed us that nothing: had been beard of the arrival of the Hermann at San Juan del Sur, and that the Nicaraguan Government refused to permit the passengers of the Washington to pass through the country, alleging that the passeagers by the Washington were fillabusters connected with passengers on the Hermann.
Immediately upon our machoring at San Juan, we

were bearded by two English officers with side arms,

from the Leopard and Valorous, inquiting where from number of passengers, cargo, &c., wishing to see the passenger list, asking of the purser and chief officer if the passengers were Americans, and if there were arms end aromunition on board the ship. They were tele trat the ship had been boarded and examinet by an officer of the United States ship Savannah, who would give them any information they required. They replied that they were instructed to get such information direct; they did not, however, insist upon the batches being taken off, and left the ship rather suddealy. The same afternoon of our arrival, the frigate Leepard got under way and proceeded to sea, under the pretense, as Capt. Wain wright said to Capt. C., that they but some eighty on the sick list, and went to sea for their benefit. It afterward appeared that she was ordered to the mouth of the Colorado to interespt 250 flinbusters that we had, as reported, landed the previous night. Mr. Callds, with other parties, connected with the Company, the same evening of our arrival, took the little steamer Catharine Maria and preceeded up the river to Graneda to consul', and, if posible, to induce, the Government to grant permission for our passengers to pass if the Hermann was at San Juan de Sar. Our little boat could not get up the San Juan on account of the very low stage of water, and had proceeded to the met of the Colorado, where she arrived at daylight next merning, just in time to be seen by the Leopard, that was anchored off the mouth of the river. Tares launches were immediately manned, and chase made for our barmless little s'eamer. As she had to step after proceeding a short distance up the river to fix some steam p'pe, the boats came up with them in gallant style, with bowitter and small arms pointed, for an attack upon the supposed fillibusiers. After satisfying themselves that they had been protty cheaply sold, they returned to their ship, and about noon same day returned to anchorage at Greyteen, having been absent only about twenty hours, to restore to health over eighty on the sick list. On the evening of the 25th, the Roanoke, Fing-Officer McIntosh, arrived to anchorage, outside the barbor, brieging us the sad intelligence that the Hermann had arrived at Panawa on the 7th, and proceeded to San Francisco on the 11th. On the morning of the 21st, Col. Childs returned from Genada, without accomplishing any arrangement with the Government; on the contrary, the boat was not allowed to pass from San Carles without an officer and a fite of soldiers on board. She proceed d to Virgin Bay, the officer being instructed not to allow the boat to land until he had ascertained that there were no filliburters at that point, the Government being informed and firmly ladieving that the steamer Hermann had handed several handred fillibusters at San Juan del Sur. A small boat was sent ashere, and the officer, after being convinced that there were no fillibusters either there or at San Jasa del Sur, the steamboat was then permitted to last at the wharf, and an agent of the Company proceeded to Sat Juan del Sur to look after the Hermann.

The Jamestown, Capt. Koonedy, sailed for Aspinwall the meening of the 224. On the evening of the 26th we sailed for Aspinwall, Capt. C. having orders to connect with the Mail Company's steamer of the With from New York, for orders by that steamer for the passengers to go forward by that mail, in the event of the Hermann not being at Panama to receive them. Arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 28th, west on in company with the mail steamer Moses Taylor. From some misappreliension of the Company, agests in New-York came by that ship with the Mail Compary to take on passengers from Aspinwall to 84 Francisco, The Railroad Company and Pacific Mel Company reduced their fare to meet the pecuniary necessities of our passengers, which enabled 239 of them to proceed on to California by steamer Sonora, with what assistance the Washington was able to farnish, leaving about ninety of the outward passengers to return to New-York, not having means to proceed. All the passengers were retained on board the ship, and cared for by Capt. C. until their departure from Aspinwall, and not a case of sickness has occurred on ard the Washington since her departure from New-York. Sailed from Aspinwall on the evening of Oct. 1, leaving the Mail Company's steamship Moses Topler, for New-York on the 4th, and the Granals, for Havans. The Jamestown sailed for San Juan on the morning of the 29th. The Washington arrived in New-York on Ssturday, Dec. 11.

The surgeon informs us that Col. Schlessinger west up in the little steamer from Virgin Bay to Grande for the Company, while Col. Child went to San Jan dei Sur. On board the lit le stoamer, the Catharian Maria, were some passengers for Granads, among them Mr. and Mrs. Russell. At Castillo Rapius the Calbanne Maria stopped and sent to the fort for permission to pass. Permission was only granted for the passengers to land, which they did, and embarking on the Laura Frances, proceeded up the river to Sun Car-

los. Here they again stopped and sent to the fort for permission to go on; they were allowed to anchor us der the guns of the fort. Fifteen marines were placed on board, and with this security the Laura crossed he lake. On the way, while the Nicaraguan me ines were parading about the versel, some we poured water into their muskets as they stood stacked on the deck. They learned nothing of the Hormans. Martinez refused to allow the passengers to come through; he had been informed by a bungo, which was started up the river from Greytown as son as the Washington arrived, that Walter had come with a steamer full of fillibusters, carrying a white its with a great W on it; and also that the Hermann had

another cargo of fillibusters on the Pacific side. In accordance with his instructions, Capt. Caurchill proceeded to Aspinwali, where he says that he expected to find arrangements made for sending on the passengers by the Panama route. No such arrange ments, however, had been made. He then offered his